# The Time Piece.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 6.

Last Friday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Harper moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the bill from the Senate in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; but only 15 votes appearing in favor of this motion, Mr. Harper proposed the following resolutions, which he moved to be referred to the same committee of the whole to which the above bill is referred.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the punishment upon conviction in due form of law, of persons who shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or who shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid, in writing, printing, uttering or publishing, any false, scandalous and malicious writing, against the government of the United States, or either house of the congress of the United States, or the president of the United States, or bring them or either or any of them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them, or either or any of them the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States or any act of the president of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law or of the power in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose or defeat any such law or act, or to aid, encourage or abet, any hostile designs of any foreign nation, against the United States, their people, or government.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the punishment, on conviction as aforesaid, of persons who, by public and advised speaking and discourse, except in cases wherein freedom of speech is expressly allowed by the constitution of the United States or of any state, shall knowingly utter or publish any false, scandalous and malicious words or expressions, against the government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the *United* States, with intent to defame the said government, or the said President, or either of the said houses; or to bring them or either or any of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the *United* States; or to stir up sedition within the *United* States; or to excite any unlawful combination therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the *United* States, or any act of the President of the *United* States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers vested in him by the constitution of the United States; or to oppose, resist or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation, against the *United* States, their people or government.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the punishment on conviction as aforesaid, of persons who shall assemble or convene, or shall cause or procure to be assembled, or convened, or shall knowingly and willingly aid or assembling or convening, any public or secret meeting, assembly, or convention, to the number of persons or more; or shall knowingly and willingly attend at or join in, any such meeting, society, assembly, or convention, with intent to form, devise, or contrive, or to assist in forming, devising or contriving, any plot conspiracy, or combination against the peace of the *United* States, or against the execution of any law thereof, or of any act of the President of the *United* States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers vested in him by the constitution of the *United* States; or with intent to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the *United* States, their people or government; or with intent to establish, hold, or carry on any correspondence with any foreign nation, its agents or people, for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the punishment on conviction as aforesaid, of persons who not attending or joining in any such meeting, society, assembly, convention as aforesaid, shall individually, or in conjunction with some person or persons, engage in, carry on, or cause to be carried on, any correspondence with any person or persons whatsoever, with intent to form, promote, or aid any pilot, conspiring or combination, against the peace of the U. States, or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the said States, their people or government.

Resolved, That the circuit courts of the United States ought to have cognizance of all or any of the said offences committed within their districts respectively; and that all Marshals, deputy Marshals, and Gaolers of the United States, and all officers thereof civil and military, ought to be, when duly thereunto required, aiding and assisting, in the due execution of all and every sentence or judgment, to be pronounced by any of the said courts, pursuant to the aforesaid provisions or any of them.

Resolved, That nothing in the said provisions, or any of them, ought to extend to "abridge the freedom of speech, or the press, or the right of the people, peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of their grievances," as established by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the said provision ought to continue and be in force for one year and no longer.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making a further appropriation for the additional Naval Armament; when the blank for containing the sum to be appropriated, was filled with six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Harper, called up the resolution which he laid upon the table some days ago, in the following words:

"Resolved, That when any state against which a balance was reported by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual States, shall have extended, in money or in stock of the United States at par, the amount assumed for such state by the United States, in erecting, enlarging, or completing the fortifications within such state, according to plans to be approved by the President of the United States, such expenditure shall be received and accepted by the United States, as a full acquittance for all demands against such state, on account of the balance so reported."

This resolution was referred to Messrs. Harper, Gallatin and Livingston to report thereon.

Mr. Sewall called for the order of the day on the bill from the Senate declaring the treaties between France and the United States null and void.

Mr. Allen wished the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting the subsisting relation betwixt this country and France first to be taken up. After some discussion, it was determined first to take up Mr Allen's resolution. It was taken up, and after a short debate, negatived without a division. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill declaring our treaties with France void and of no effect.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the whole preamble to this bill, was struck out, and after some discussion, the bill was new modelled on motion of Mr. Dana, in the following manner or nearly so:

"Whereas the treaties concluded between the United States and France, has been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government, and the just claims of the United States of reparation for the injuries committed have been refused, and their attempts at negociation and amicable adjustment of complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity; and whereas under the authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence infringing the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the United States are and shall be henceforth free and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties and consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France, and they shall not hereafter be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States."

After being thus amended, the bill was ordered to be read a third time this day, and was read accordingly, and passed by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlet, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmond, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Godrich, Gordon Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Scureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thomson, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth.—47.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Blount, Burgess, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Dawson, Evans, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clecachan, M'Dowell, New, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, Tregg, Van Courtlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—37.

Mr. Harper said, the addition which had been made to the standing army of the United States, since he brought forward some resolutions on the subject of defence, rendered a part of those resolutions unnecessary. He yet wished, however, the two last of those resolutions relative to procuring additional vessels of war, and establishing dock yards should be entered into, together with the two following:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to add to the provisional army of the U. States such number of non-commissioned officers and privates, with a suitable number of commissioned officers as will augment the said army to *thirty thousand* non-commissioned officers and privates; the said additional number to be raised on the like contingencies and the commissioned officers to be appointed and paid in the like manner, as is provided respecting the said army by existing laws.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise immediately, and bring into actual service, such number of non-commissioned officers for the said army not exceeding hundred, as he may judge advantageous to the same, the said non-commissioned officers to be organized and trained in such manner as he shall prescribe and to do duty as a separte corps, or otherwise, till their services in the said army shall be required."

These resolutions were referred to a committee of the whole house.

## EXTRACT.

"The conventions of a number of the states, having at the time of adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added—and as extending the ground of public confidence in government will best insure the beneficient ends of institution.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses, conceiving, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, as amendments of the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution," viz.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

III. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people, peaceably to assemble, and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

IV. "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people, to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

V. "No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

VI. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated: and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation—and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person and things to be seized.

VII. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless, or a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger: Nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb: Nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law: Nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.'

VIII. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature, and cause of his accusation; to be con-

fronted with the witneſſes againſt him; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſs in his favour; and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

IX. In ſuits at common law, where the value in controverſy, ſhall exceed twenty dollars the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved: and no ſuch trial by a jury, ſhall be otherwiſe re-examined in any court of the United States, according to the rules of the common law.

X. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required; nor exceſſive fines impoſed; nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

XI. The enumeration, in the conſtitution of certain rights, ſhall not beconſtrued to deny or diſcharge others retained by the people.

XII. The powers not deligated to the United States by the Conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reſerved to the States reſpectively, or to the *people*.

Frederick A. Muhlenbergh, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, John Adams vice Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate atteſt; John Beekley clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate. N. B. The returns made in the Secretaries office, it appears that, "The firſt articles of the above amendments is agreed to by only ſeven States—the ſecond by only four—therefore theſe are not obligatory. All the remainder, having been ratified by nine ſtates and of equal obligation with he conſtitution itſelf.

Auguſt 12th 1791.

Fellow Citizens having called God to witneſs by ſolemn Oath, that I would ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, and believing the ſedition bill if it ſhould paſs into a law, would be a violation of the third article, in the above amendments, which became a part of the ſaid Conſtitution, and tending to its diſtruction. I do in the moſt ſolemn manner, appealing to heaven for the rectitude of my intention for the preſervation of the ſaid Conſtitution, conjure you, that are in opinion with me, of every diſcription of citizens, but particularly the gentlemen of the law, who like myſelf, are bound by oath, to ſupport and defend the Conſtitution of the United States, to unite in petitioning our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, in a reſpectful manner, to not paſs, the ſaid ſedition Act, being unconſtitutional and dangero s to the liberties of the people; and to repeal the alien act which we fear will operate in an unjuſt manner upon foreigners invited to our ſhores to participate in the bleſſings of a free government.

A LAWYER.

## EXTRACT.

*Mr. Curran in defence of the Liberty of the Preſs.*

There is a ſort of aſpiring and adventurous credulity, which diſdains aſſenting to obvious truths, and delights at catching at the improbability of circumſtances, as its beſt ground of faith. To what other cauſe, gentlemen, can you aſcribe it that in the wiſe the reflecting, and the philoſophic nation of Great Britain, a printer has been gravely found guilty of a libel, for publiſhing thoſe reſolutions, to which the preſent miniſter of that kingdom had actually ſubſcribed his name? To what other cauſe can you aſcribe, what in my mind is ſtill more aſtoniſhing, in ſuch a country as Scotland, a nation caſt in the happy medium between the ſpiritleſs acquieſcence of ſubmiſſive poverty, and the ſturdy credulity of pampered wealth; cool and ardent, adventurous and perſevering; winning her eagle flight againſt the blaze of every ſcience, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires crowned as ſhe is with the ſpoils of every art, and decked with the wreath of every muſe; from the deep and ſcrutinizing reſearches of her Humes, to the ſweet and ſimple, but not leſs ſublime and pathetic morality of her Burns—how from the boſom of a country like that, genius and character, and talents, ſhould be baniſhed to a diſtant barbarous ſoil; condemned to pine under the horrid communion of vulgar vice and baſe-born profligacy, for twice the period that ordinary calculation gives to the continuance of human life? But I will not further preſs any idea that is painful to me, and I am ſure muſt be painful to you: I will only ſay, you have now an example, of which neither England nor Scotland had the advantage; you have the example of the panic, the infatuation and the contrition of both. It is now for you to decide whether you will profit by their experience of idle panic and idle regret, or whether you meanly prefer to palliate a ſervile imitation of their frailty, by a paltry affectation of their repentance. It is now for you to ſhew that you are not carried away by the ſame hectic deluſions, to acts, of which no tears can waſh away the fatal conſequences, or the indelible reproach.

*The Speech of Charles Turner, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the City of York, to the Electors of Weſtminſter, from the Huſtings in Weſtminſter Hall, on Thurſday the 6th of April, 1780.*

I feel a ſatisfaction in addreſſing ſo numerous and reſpectable a body of my countrymen, that cannot be animated by a ſlaviſh mind. I have ever oppoſed the torrent of corruption, and the inroads of arbitrary power; and though I have been unſucceſsful, yet, with your aſſiſtance, I will fight and conquer. Corruption and tyranny can never ſtand againſt the virtuous efforts of a free people: be firm, be reſolute and unanimous; aſſert your birth-right. Annual Parliaments, and an equal repreſentation, are privileges inherent in the conſtitution; but if you do not think yourſelves free with obtaining that object, you have a right to inſiſt on what government you pleaſe. Laws were made for the governed, not the governor; and all government originates with the people. If you chuſe to be ſlaves, you may ſubmit to an unlimited monarchy, or an oppreſſive ariſtrocracy; if you wiſh to be free, you have a right to inſiſt on a democracy or you have a right to form a republic. Don't tell me of the power of Parliament, or the power of the Crown; all power originates with yourſelves, and if the Crown or the Parliament abuſe that power you have inveſted them with, you have a right to re-aſſume it: you are the lords of the creation, not the ſlaves of power: you ere our maſters and we are only your ſervants, delagated and employed by you to do your buſineſs; and till you pay your ſervants, as was anciently the cuſtom, they will never act to your advantage; if you do not pay them, the Crown will, and then they become the ſervants of the Crown, and no longer the ſervants of the people. An honeſt man can have no intereſt but that of his country in coming to parliament; & if he ſacrifices his eaſe and retirement; to the duty of a ſenator, his expences at leaſt ought to be reimburſed by his country. You now pay your members, with a vengeance, for enſlaving you, and picking your pockets; but if you would once pay them yourſelves, you would no longer complain of oppreſſion Act with ſpirit and reſolution: inſiſt upon your privileges, and I will meet you at Runny Mead. I love the poor, I divide my fortune with them, and I will die with them; the poor man's labour is the rich man's wealth; and without your toil, a kingdom would be worth nothing While I am free, you never ſhall be ſlaves.

*God bleſs the People!*

## HORRID ROYAL BARBARITIES.

*MASSACRES and OUTRAGES,*

*Committed in the neighbourhood of Tranent on the 29th of Auguſt, 1797, as ſtated and* offered to be proved *at the Bar of the Court of ſeſſion on Wedneſday the 17th inſt. by Mr.* Charles Roſs, *Advocate Counſel for Mr.* John Stone, *Editor of The* Scots Chronicle.

VI. Alexander Robertſon, ſervant to James Charles farmer, at North Wington, who had not been at Tranent on the day of the riot was attacked by a party of theſe horſe in a field on the South East of Tranent; and on his begging for mercy, one of the men, without ſpeaking, or attending to wnat he ſaid, ſtruck at him with his ſabre, and Robertſon, lifting up his right arm to ſave his head, received a ſevere cut in his hand. By a ſecond blow on the left ſide of his head, he was ſtruck to the ground ſenſeleſs, where he remained a long time, was at laſt accidentally taken up and aſſiſted to go home, his face and cloaths being covered with blood.

VII. William Kemp, a boy of eleven years of age, walking on the Ormiſton road, a mile from Tranent, was attacked by one, who, in riding paſt him, "damned his ſoul," and made a ſtroke at him with his ſword, which cut off a piece of a ſmall ſwitch the child had in his hand. His brother, a boy of thirteen years age, on ſeeing the party riding up, ran out of their way into an adjoining field, whether he was purſued by one, who wantonly and barbarouſly ſtabbed the boy in the breaſt, and then by a mercileſs repeated blow cleft his head in two.

VIII. Alexander Moffat.—Proceeding along Pentcaitland road, the ſame band of ruffins next attacked Alexander Moffat, ſervant to William Hunter, brewer in Pentcaitland. Moffat was in a field, at a ſhort diſtance from the road, when one rode up and fired his piſtol at him, and miſſing his aim, ſtopped to load his piſtol, during which another purſued Moffat: this man's hat happening to fall off, he called to Moffat to turn back, and lift it up, and he ſhould receive no harm; Moffat did ſo, and after delivering the hat he turned about, and was going away, when the horſeman fired his piſtol at him and ſhot him dead.

X. XI. and XII.—Adam Blair, John Blaikie, and William Tait.—After the murder of Moffat, the party wheeled northward acroſs the fields, and ſtruck into the Haddington road near a place called Annfield; proceeding a little way eaſtward, on that road, they met John Blaikie, a carter, walking peaceably along; one of the men, on coming up, fired at him with a piſtol, the ball of which grazed Blaikie's right ear; three others, in paſſing, ſtruck at him with their ſabres, but he fortunately eluded the blows.

The ſchool-boy, Adam Blair had ſo far recovered from the effects of the firſt attack upon him, as to be able to walk homewards to Painſton, a village ſituated on the South East of Tranent. He was walking in company with a boy of the name of William Tait, when the horſe came up. One of the men puſhed Blair into the ditch by the way ſide, and was going to ſtab him, when he called out for merty, as he had not been in the mob. The villian, however, ſtruck Blair with his ſword repeatedly on the head, and others in paſſing alſo ſtruck him, while he was lying in the ditch with his face downwards. In this ſituation Blair received three wounds in his head, and a ſtab in his neck: during which one of the men called out "that is the b—— whom I ſtabbed before!" and the man who made the laſt ſtab at him ſaid, It is needleſs to put off any more time with him, for he is certainly dead now." Blair miraculouſly ſurvived theſe repeated attacks; but by the great loſs of blood, havoc of his perſon, and terror of his mind he has ever ſince been in a very feeble ſtate of health, approaching to imbecility.

LONDON, April 23.

Caen.—On the 23d Germinal, the Flotilla, under the command of capt. Muſkein, was ſtill at the mouth of the river Orne: another Flotilla had left Cherbourg for the ſame deſtination as that from Havre. Intelligence was every moment expected to be received of the expedition planned by by theſe two diviſions.

*More materials for Noah.*

PARIS, March 31.

"Mr. Baldwin, our Conſul at Alexandria, (Egypt,) who has reſided there ſeveral years, writes that an effectual remedy has lately been diſcovered by accident to guard againſt the contagion of the plague.

The horrid ravages, which the laſt plague made at Cairo and Alexandria, even beyond example, and it was obſerved that of all the workmen employed in the Manufacture of ſweet oil, none were attacked. This happy diſcovery led to innumerable ſucceſsful experiments on various ſubjects by rubbing the body all over with ſweet oil."

☞Query—May not this recent diſcovery ſuggeſt ſome hints to guard againſt the yellow fever?

WASHINGTON, (Pens.) June 25.

It is propoſed by a Correſpondent, that thoſe gentlemen who are ſo warmly oppoſed to republicaniſm and burning for a war with France, ſhould open a ſubſcription for the ſupport of war meaſures: they being the excluſive patriots, and the only perſons who have intereſt in, or attachment to the country, it cannot be doubted but that they will promote this laudable undertaking.

It was reported a few days paſt that a treaty of alliance offenſive and defenſive with Great Britain was ſigned by our preſident: the report however was unfounded. No doubt it would be proper, as we muſt enter into ſuch as alliance, that the buſineſs commence immediately——or——thoſe raggamuffins the French will be ſo impudent in there ſans culotte habilments to pay a viſit to the court of St. James, and knock and whole in the head. —"A ſtitch in time, ſaves nine."

The bill for annulling the Treaties ſubſiſting between the U. States and France paſſed the third reading yeſterday by a majority of ten, 47 to 37.

By the annulment of the Treaties of 1778 with France: the United States has at leaſt given a very handſome Precedent——"It's "a foul wind that blows nobody good."

EXTRACT FROM THE

## *COLUMBIAD.*

DEATH OF MONTGOMERY.

The Heroe's death was as his life ſublime:
Proudly he lies along the ſanguin'd plain,
So graceful fair, that all the ſtanders by
Reſign'd their terrors of the grim king,
Thinking death lovely: thus the travell'd ſage
Beneath the ruin of triumphal arch,
Feels ſuch a ſacred phrenzy, as he views
The awful monuments of other times,
That ſcarcely, doth he wiſh the venerate Pile
Reſtored to grandeur.

*SONNET.*

Diſturb'd my ſlumbers, to that peaceful vale
Borne on the wings of Hope fled Phantasy,
And my rapt ſoul ſweet converſe held with thee
Of ſorrows paſt—O dark-hair'd maid! a tale
Moſt pleaſing. Hope mean time with radiant eye
Beam'd on me mildly a celeſtial ſmile,
Beloved ev'n as thou haſt beam'd erewhile,
Ah me! the tempeſt darken'd o'er the ſky,
Woe rear'd amid the ſtorm his giant head,
I would have ſhelter'd thee from the bleak ſtorm
Ev'n in my boſom, but that flatt'rer's form
Faded, and thy dear image wildly fled.
I woke, and liſten'ſt to the midnight ſhow'r,
Muſing, Cleanthe, on the evil hour.

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# THE TIME PIECE.

*WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.*

If farther proof was neceſſary to ſhew the citizens of America, the ſhameleſs ignorance of the ariſtocratic ſcribblers and their immeaſurable inſolence, they will find them in the communications ſigned Themiſtocles and Quere in the Daily Gazette and Commercial Advertiſer. It ſeems a letter directed to Mr. Burk, franked by Edward Livingſton, Eſq. was ſeen at the poſt office by ſome hirelings who had gone on this ſcent for the purpoſe of earning their wages. The *poor innocent* letter was cautiouſly handed about from one to the other with evident marks of inquietude and alarm, leſt the ſedition or treaſon ſhould *ooze* out and convert them to the cauſe of democracy. They poiſed it and turned and twiſted it, and felt and mumbled it, and ſo defiled it with their greaſy fingers, that the direction was ſcarce legible.—They did not open it we believe. There were too many preſent, and the gentlemen employed at the poſt office too honeſt. God knows whether even theſe reſtraints had been ſufficient to controul the fierceneſs of their *laudable* curioſity—if ſome honeſt man who ſaw all in wonder and indignation had not come to our office and deſired us to ſend for the letter—impatiently we tore open the ſeal from the ſuſpected packet; another ſeal oppoſed itſelf. Our impatience redoubles. It flies open—When Oh aſtoniſhing Prodigy! Oh Wonder! What ſhould make its appearance, but!!! Theſe patriotic gentlemen ſhall not know *what* until we think proper—perhaps in a week if they behave well.

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Is not Themiſtocles a very *modeſt* ſignature for a *ſpy*.

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What muſt the people think of the ſagacity of the *informer* Themiſtocles, when they are told the letter franked by Mr Livingſton, contained not one line from that gentleman to Mr Burk; that it was written by a gentleman in Virginia, in order to have the Republican Time Piece ſent on to two gentlemen of that ſtate, with ſubſcription papers, for the purpoſe of procuring ſubſcribers.

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Themiſtocles is become quite a literary character of late. What a ſurpriſing revolution—'tis ſaid he commenced his career in a paſſion thundering out Juvenals motives for taking the pen.

*Semper ego auditor; tantum quamne reponam?*

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Would not *American Spy* be a better adapted ſignature than *Themiſtocles* for a certain patriot of this city

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Is it not quite as monſtrous for Mr. ———, to take the ſignature of Themiſtocles as a coward to ſtyle himſelf Cæſar, Hannibal or Alexander.

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What have been the effects of perſecution and proſecution in every age. Let every hiſtorian anſwer—diſaffection, inſurrection, anarchy and eventually—*Liberty*. God avert the horrid *proceſs from* this country. We have liberty—let *it not be ſhattered away by* alarm and proſecution.

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Two ſpies in Ireland had the modeſty, to take the modeſt ſignatures of BRUTUS and CASSIUS.

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Be it remembered, Themiſtocles was one of the Ten captains at the battle of Marathon. Perhaps our New York Themiſtocles hopes by his ſervices, to become one of the ſtaff officers, in the Proviſional army.

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As every army muſt have ſcouts, would it not be patriotic in Themiſtocles to offer himſelf for this ſervice.

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The cowardly manufacturers of the Daily Gazette and Commercial Advertiſer, whoſe ignorance we had ſo often detected and whoſe impertinence ſo often chaſtiſed taking advantage of the dilemma to which a proſecution had reduced us—creep from their lurking places, and begin to bark and growl when they think the coaſt is clear. We ſhall not forget this baſe ungenerous conduct.

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The Delaware ſloop of War, Capt. Decatur, in the ſervice of government, has captured a French privateer of 12 guns and 70 men and brought her into Philadelphia.

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Letters by the Draper depict the ſtate of Ireland in April as at the verge of a ſtupendous exploſion. The following article was ſtuck up on the gates and doors of the churches, chapels, court houſes and the ſeats of the principal nobility and gentry in every part of Ireland in one night, the 30th of April, and cauſed a final ſtate of alarm and ſuſpenſe—Great rewards were offered for the diſcovery of any perſon concerned in circulating or poſting the bills, but without effect.

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REMEMBER AUGHRIM!

"O, Ireland! Ireland! the hour approaches; it is time to nerve the arm and ſteel the heart; the cry of nature will no longer be ſtifled; upon their heads be the guilt who firſt ſtirred up the people's hearts—who firſt pointed out the road to reform, and inculcated its neceſſity, till their own ſelfiſh ends were gained; but now, expoſed, blaſted, and undone, no longer able to miſguide or diſunite, who ſeem determined to light up one general conflagration through the land, and rather than yield to juſtice and reform, take their own chance to periſh in the flames."

"Many a gallant heart muſt meet the ſtroke of death; many an aſpiring head muſt be laid low; many a proud man muſt be humbled with the duſt; many a widow, and many an orphan, muſt deplore their lots: But the great work of juſtice will proceed; and the ſame hand that guided America, France, and Holland to freedom, will lead, long oppreſſed Ireland through the boiſterous night of civil war, to happineſs and peace!"

"Iriſhmen above all, be true and loyal to your country; and curſed be he amongſt you who proves recreant! Death is a debt that one time muſt be paid. Who would not rather yield his life, with honour, for his country, than live ſome few years of wretched ſlavery, deſpiſed diſgraced?"

O'CONNOR.

*Tarage, May, 1ſt. 630th year of the Captivity,*

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The current reports, of home manufacture, make the French Ambaſſador mobbed at Vienna, by the mob of monks it is to be preſumed—but ſuppoſing the fact, what would be the conſequence were ſatisfaction not given?—Naples and Sicily would be added to the Roman republic—Piſcany and the Auſtrian part of Venice to the Ciſalpine—and Tyrol to the Helvetian—before the emperor ſhould have time to unfurl his ſtandard.

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ONE general character will apply to much the greater part of the wars of modern times,—they are political, and not vindictive. This alone is ſufficient to account for their real origin. They are wars of agreement, rather than of diſſention; and the conqueſt is taxes, and not territory. To carry on this buſineſs, it is neceſſary not only to keep up the military ſpirit of the nobleſſe by titles and penſions, and to keep in pay a vaſt number of troops, who know no other God but their king; who loſe all ideas of themſelves in contemplating their officers; and who forgot the duties of a man, to practiſe thoſe of ſoldier—this is but half the operation: an eſſential part of the military ſyſtem is to diſarm the people, to hold all the functions of war, as well the arm that executes, as the will that declares it, equally above their reach. This part of the ſyſtem has a double effect. it paſſifies the hand and brutalizes the mind: an habitual diſuſe of phyſical forces totally deſtroys the moral; and men loſe at once the power of protecting themſelves, and of diſcerning the cauſe of their oppreſſion.

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It is curious to mark how ill we reaſon on human nature, from being accuſtomed to view it under the diſguiſe which the unequal governments of the world have always impoſed upon it. During the American war, and eſpecially towards its cloſe General Waſhington might be ſaid to poſſeſs the hearts of all the Americans. His recommendation was law, and he was able to command the whole power of that people for any purpoſe of defence. The philoſophers of Europe conſider this as a dangerous criſis to the cauſe of freedom. They knew, from the example of Cæſar and Sylla, and Marius, and Alcibiades, and Pericles, and Cromwell, that Waſhington would never lay down his arms, till he had given his country a maſter. But after he did lay them down, then came the miracle—his virtue was more than human; and it is by this miracle of virtue in him; that the Americans are ſuppoſed to enjoy their liberty at this day.

I believe the virtue of that great man to be equal to the higeſt human virtue that has ever yet been known; but to an American eye no extraordinary portion of it could appear in that tranſaction. It would have been impoſſible for the General, or the army, to have continued in the field after the enemy left it; for the ſoldiers were all citizens! and if it had been otherwiſe, their numbers were not the hundreth part of the citizens at large, who were all ſoldiers. To ſay that he was wiſe in diſcerning the impoſſibility of ſucceſs, in an attempt to imitate the great heroes above mentioned is to give him only the ſame merit for ſagacity which is common to every other perſon who knows the country, or has well conſidered the effects equal liberty.

Nothing can be more audacious, than for men appointed to be guardians of ſociety, with a deſign to make individuals eaſy and happy, to pretend to come before the Lord, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to aſk his aid and aſſiſtance to oppreſs them. Such is undoubtedly the language of the enſuing Faſt, and of the conduct of its authors and deviſers.

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ANECDOTE.

A *mad bull* from Hartford ran through the ſtreets of New York, on the 4th July. He would frequently turn himſelf about, ſhaking his HEAD in a threatening manner; at the ſame time roaring prodigiouſly. He looked fierce at two gentlemen who happened to paſs; they inſtantly purſued him, and upon coming up with him ſeized him by the horns. The *bull* inſtantly *ſtopped* roaring, and paſſed on quietly.

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The alliance between the French & Tippo Sultan, is an event which in the preſent criſis of Britiſh affairs (conſidering the diſpoſition which already univerſally pervades Aſia, would go to the total annihilation of the Engliſh authority and influence in that quarter of the world.

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C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.


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*State of New-York ſſ.*

WHEREAS Richard Ferris, of the city of New York, houſe carpenter, as well for the better ſecuring of Caleb Bruſh, of the ſame place, mariner, the payment of the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, which he owes to him in the manner and form hereinafter mentioned; in conſideration of the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, lawful money of New York, in hand paid by the ſaid Caleb Bruſh to the ſaid Richard Ferris, did by a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty third day of May, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, duly executed and delivered, grant, bargain and ſell unto the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, the full term of years yet to come and unexpired of and in the premiſes hereinafter mentioned, as ſpecified in a certain leaſe given to the ſaid Richard Ferris, and referred to in the ſaid indenture of mortgage, to wit: of all that certain lot of ground, together with the building thereon erected, with the appurtenances, lying and being in the city of New-York, in the ſeventh ward, in a certain ſtreet called Pump ſtreet, and known and diſtinguiſhed by lot number two, bounded ſoutherly in front, on ſaid Pump ſtreet, twenty five feet, weſterly by lot number three fifty feet, northerly, in the rear by ground belonging to John Quackenbuſh, twenty five feet, eaſterly by lot number one fifty feet, together with all and ſingular the rights, members and appurtenances whatſoever, to have and to hold the ſaid lot of ground, and the buildings thereon erected, or to be erected, with the appurtenances unto the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, for and during the reſidue and remainder of the term yet to come and unexpired in the ſaid leaſe: ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the payment and performance of the rents and covenants therein mentioned; upon condition, nevertheleſs, that if the ſaid Richard Ferris, his executors or adminiſtrators ſhould well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, the juſt ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, current money aforeſaid, agreeable to the condition of a certain bond or obligation, bearing even date with the ſaid indenture, and therein mentioned, and in purſuance of three ſeveral notes of hand given to the ſaid Caleb Bruſh by the ſaid Richard Ferris payable in quarterly payments, each of which ſaid notes being for the ſum of twenty three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence, and together with the ſaid bond making the ſaid ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, and referred to in the ſaid mortgage, without any fraud, deduction or delay, according to the tenor of the ſame, then the ſaid indenture to be void; and the ſaid Richard Ferris bound himſelf, his heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, to pay to the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, the ſaid ſum of money above mentioned, on the days and in manner and form mentioned in the ſaid ſeveral obligations, limitted and expreſſed for the payment thereof, and if default ſhould happen to be made in the payment of the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, or any part thereof, when the ſame ought to have been paid, that then and in ſuch caſe it ſhould be lawful for the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his heirs, executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, and they are thereby fully authoriſed and empowered to expoſe the ſaid premiſes, with the appurtenances, at public auction or vendue and to ſell and diſpoſe thereof, to the higheſt bidder, purſuant to the ſtatute in ſuch caſe made and provided, and out of the monies ariſing from the ſale thereof, to retain and keep the ſaid ſums of money, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be then due and unpaid, together with all coſts charges and expences occaſioned by ſuch default, which ſaid ſale ſo to be made is thereby ratified and confirmed, as by the ſaid mortgage, or the regiſtry thereof in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, in lib. No 8. of regiſter of mortgages, page 446, the 22d day of June, 1797, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, or ſome part thereof, and the ſame ſtill remains due and unpaid. *Now therefore*, in purſuance of the act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New York in ſuch caſe made and provided, NOTICE is hereby given to the ſaid Richard Ferris, and all others whom it may, or can in any wiſe concern, that the ſaid mortgaged premiſes will be ſold at public auction or vendue, at the Tontine Coffee houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday the thirty day of December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the payment and ſatisfaction of the monies due on the ſaid mortgage and obligation, purſuant to the power contained in the ſame. Date this twenty ſeventh day of June, 1798.

CALEB BRUSH.

N. B. There is twelve years from the firſt day of May laſt yet to to come and unexpired of the term in the above deſcribed premiſes.

June 29.

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penual ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others; by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1 NICOLL FLOYD

## REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

## *A handſome Country Houſe.*

### TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire-places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

## HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.— A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

## PAPER MAKERS.

### *Wanted,*

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

## *Printing Ink Manufactory.*

### JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpectable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, put addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

## SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8. 11 by 9. 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
## THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

## *The Portrait of General Waſhington,*

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Semexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept. 1. tf

## AN APPEAL
TO
## IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
*Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.*

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
*INTERESTING TRAVELS*
OF
## JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

*Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſam by Subſcription.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.